

not be accepted. The double listing of the Linnaean binomial in Index Kewensis is to be disregarded; only the first entry, as synonym of *Aneilema nudiflorum*, should stand.)

This species was first reported from the United States by Small in 1910 (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 37: 513—514) as established around Bradenton (Bradenton, Manatee Co.), Florida, where it had been observed for several years. In the second edition of his *Flora of the Southeastern United States* (p. 1328, 1913), the range is given as southern Georgia and Florida. In his *Manual of the Southeastern Flora* (p. 263, 1933), he says "Fla. to Ga." The plant has spread to the western Gulf region, as shown by the following collection. TEXAS. Jefferson Co.: nursery garden of P. A. Winkler, Voth Road, Beaumont, V. L. Cory 49974, 3 October 1945 (SMU). "Introduced from further east, and is a pest and hard to eradicate from gardens."

2. A. KEISAK Hasskarl, *Commelinaceae Indicae* pp. 32—34. 1870. With var. (alpha) *nutans*, pp. 33—34, and var. (beta) *erectum*, p. 34. First reported from the United States by Neil Hotchkiss in 1940 (*Rhodora* 42: 21) from Minim Island, Georgetown County, South Carolina, as *A. nudiflorum*. This he corrected to *A. Keisak* in reporting it from numerous localities from Virginia to Georgia in 1951 (*Rhodora* 53: 92—93). Radford in the latter year also reported it from several localities in North Carolina (*ibid.* p. 25). Fernald considered it a native species of bicentric distribution between Virginia and eastern Asia (*Rhodora* 42: 392, 441—442; 1940; Gray's Manual, 8th ed., p. 393, 1950). In view of the other records, there is little doubt of its being introduced in North America.

3. A. LINEARE (Bentham) Woodson (as *linearis*), *Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.* 29: 148. 1942. *Tradescantia linearis* Bentham, *Pl. Hartw.* p. 27. 1839. Superficially this has considerable resemblance to *Tradescantia Wrightii*, differing conspicuously in the branched, open inflorescence, quite unlike the condensed, umbel-like one typical of *Tradescantia*. The following collection comes from just south of the Big Bend region of Texas. COAHUILA. Frequent in shade on north, igneous slopes of Picache del Centinela, Del Carmen Mts., alt. 6000 ft., Barton H. Warnock 11624, 24 August 1953 (SMU). Other specimens have been seen from Durango and Jalisco.

In publishing the generic name *Aneilema*, Robert Brown treated it as feminine. It may be argued that he was entitled to do so, since it was a manufactured word. The last three syllables are a Greek word meaning veil or covering, and the word in Greek is neuter. Since such Linnaean generic names as *Erigeron* have been altered from the gender assigned by Linnaeus to the etymologically correct one, consistency requires that the same be done with Brown's. — Lloyd H. Shinnery.

SIPHONYCHIA TRANSFERRED TO PARONYCHIA (CARYOPHYLLACEAE). — The small Southeastern genus *Siphonychia* has been maintained as distinct from *Paronychia* on the basis of having perianth

parts united. But in a majority of the species these are joined much less than half way, while in *S. Rugelii* the joining is very weak, the segments sometimes being hardly more than appressed rather than firmly united. On the other hand, in *Paronychia Drummondii* the segments are united about a fourth their length at maturity. The generic difference is thus one of degree only, not of basis structure, and the degree is virtually non-existent in the case of *Paronychia Drummondii*. The most striking thing about the species of *Siphonychia* is their overwhelming similarity in nearly all respects to Southeastern representatives of *Paronychia*. I can distinguish only four species rather than the seven accepted by Earl L. Core in "A taxonomic revision of the genus *Siphonychia*," Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 55: 339—345, 1939. Their names under *Paronychia* are as follows.

P. **patula** Shinnery, nom. nov. *Siphonychia diffusa* Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. (ed. 1) p. 47. 1860. Not *Paronychia diffusa* A. Nelson, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 26: 237. 1889.

P. **AMERICANA** (Nuttall) Fenzl ex Walpers, Rep. 1: 262. 1842. *Herniaria americana* Nuttall, Amer. Journ. Sci. 5: 291. 1822. *Siphonychia americana* (Nuttall) T. & G., Fl. N.A. 1: 173. 1838. *Siphonychia pauciflora* Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. (ed. 1) pp. 402, 1330. 1903. Nuttall's original description speaks of the plant as "paucifloris" and goes on to specify that "the clusters of flowers contain from about three to five." Torrey and Gray, in a description based in part on the same material as Nuttall's, say "Bracts very small, similar to the leaves." Thus by Small's key the type material of *S. americana* must be placed in *S. pauciflora*. In reality the distinctions do not hold, and I can make out only a single somewhat variable species.

P. **erecta** (Chapman) Shinnery, comb. nov. *Siphonychia erecta* Chapman, l.c. p. 47 *S. corymbosa* Small, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 24: 337. 1897. *Odontonychia corymbosa* (Small) Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. (ed. 1) pp. 402, 1330. 1903. It is possible to recognize three and possibly more pubescence types in this species. The original *S. erecta* is a form with stem largely glabrous, but short-pubescent above. More common are forms with stem either short-pubescent or relatively long-pubescent throughout. They do not seem to be so much variations in degree as a group of distinct Mendelian characters. Core, following Small, describes the perianth segments of *S. corymbosa* as ovate, which is not correct; his illustration accurately depicts them as long and narrow, precisely as in *S. erecta*. As with the stem, there is variation in pubescence on the perianth tube. Again I can recognize only one somewhat variable species.

P. **RUGELII** Shuttleworth ex Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. (ed. 3) p. 397. 1897. (Published earlier as synonym only, under the next.) *Siphonychia Rugelii* (Shuttleworth, ined.) Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. (ed. 1) p. 47. 1860. *Forcipella Rugelii* (Shuttleworth) Small, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 25: 150.

1898. *Gibbesia Rugelii* (Shuttleworth) Small, *ibid.* p. 621. *Odontonychia interior* Small, *Man. S.E. Fl.* pp. 483, 1504. 1933. *Siphonychia interior* (Small) Core, *Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 55: 344. 1939. Chapman nowhere mentions the indurated bracts which Small made the basis for his segregate genus *Forcipella* (*Gibbesia*). Here is what Small originally had to say: "Flowers . . . 2—3 in an involucre composed of two bracts and their broad 2-parted stipules, each, or only 2 seated in a hard, clamp-like involucre, whose two lobes are notched. Calyx of 5 linear-subulate distinct (sometimes cohering at the base) sepals." His illustration in the *Manual* shows only the bracts and stipules, not the clamp-like involucre. In *Godfrey & Houk 60289* (SMU), from Lafayette County, Florida, many of the cymes have abortive (diseased?) flower buds around the bases of open flowers. Conceivably these were what Small took to be an involucre; I have been unable otherwise to find any such structure. The perianth tube is scarcely differentiated, the segments merely having appressed margins toward base rather than being firmly united. In other specimens there is a definite tube, the segments being distinctly united. It is understandable that Chapman should at different times have put this species in both *Siphonychia* and *Paronychia*. I concur in his second choice, restoring it to the genus in which Shuttleworth had first placed it.

To the above may be added a few supplementary notes on species included in Core's "The North American species of *Paronychia*," *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 26: 369—397, 1941.

P. DRUMMONDII T. & G. Hitherto known only from Texas, this can now be added to the flora of LOUISIANA. Allen Parish: 7.2 miles west of Kinder, *Shinners 21,489*, 8 September 1955 (SMU). "Sandy fencerow, pine land. Perianth white."

P. BALDWINII (T. & G.) Fenzl. Including *P. riparia* Chapman. Those familiar with the Gulf States know how uncertain the difference between annual and perennial often is. I am unable to distinguish two species on this basis, and pubescence varies quite independently of apparent duration.

P. FASTIGIATA (Rafinesque) Fernald var. NUTTALLII (Wood) Fernald. Formerly known only from three counties in Pennsylvania, this occurs also in VIRGINIA. Giles Co.: on dry rocky open exposed path to the top of Bald Knob, ½ mile s.e. of Mountain Lake P.O., alt. 4300 feet, *Hugh H. Iltis 2011*, 1 August 1943 (SMU). The perianth is pubescent and the segments rather prominently short-awned. — *Lloyd H. Shinners*.

STELLARIA COREI SHINNERS, NOM. NOV. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE). — Based on *S. pubera* ssp. *silvatica* Beguinot, *Nouv. Giorn. Bot. Ital.* n.s. 17: 385. 1910. *S. pubera* var. *silvatica* (Beguinot) Weatherby, *Rhodora* 26: 171. 1924. *S. silvatica* (Beguinot) Maguire ex Gleason, *Phytologia* 4: 23. 1952 (March). (Not *S. silvatica* (Maxim.) Maxim. ex Regel, 1862.) *S. tennesseensis* (non Mohr) Strausbaugh & Core, *Castanea*